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For the New England Farmer.

DAIRY, &c.

[For the following important directions and observations relating to various topics of rural economy we are indebted to a Friend, who has taken the trouble to translate them from a French work of celebrity for the benefit of the readers of our Journal.—*Ed.*]

ON THE LOCATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A DAIRY.

A DAIRY is a place where milk is kept, (which should be carried there as soon as taken from the cow;) butter and cheese are likewise made in it.

Unquestionably the qualities of these products result, in a great measure, from the care which is taken with the milk; the preservation of which, depending solely upon the place where it is kept—the Location and Establishment of a Dairy are, therefore, two very important points.

In fact, the resources which it offers, form one of the most useful and agreeable subjects, and become of superior interest and considerable produce in foraging countries.

Judging by the majority of establishments of this kind among the farm and country houses, the dairy appears to be an object of indifference;—this negligence brings with it the greatest inconveniences, and the loss resulting from it greatly exceeds the expense necessary to fit these establishments for accomplishing the purpose designed.

In pointing out the considerations which should guide the location and arrangement of a dairy, we may perhaps awaken some reflections in those whom such a forgetfulness of their interest, too frequently keeps in a continual state of trouble.

It is a well known fact, that the most highly valued butter and cheese are made in those parts of the country where the dairy is the object of the greatest care.

We do not, however, intend to give here a plan for the construction of a dairy indispensably necessary to be followed. Whether it be established in the buildings adjoining the farm house, as is the case in highly cultivated lands—or placed in the barn-yard of country seats; or lastly, whether under an elegant form it becomes one of the ornaments of a park, is of no importance, provided attention is paid to our future observations. We may say that luxury adds nothing to its qualities—the only one indispensable is the most minute cleanliness.

The Dairy should be located in a quiet place apart from any business which might cause any concussion, especially from collections of filth or dirt, and generally from any thing which would infect the air with fermentable miasma.

It should be, as much as possible, protected from the changes of the atmosphere, which have so marked an influence upon the milk. The temperature should be in all seasons between 8 and 10 Reaumur [45 Fahr.], this being most favorable for the rising of the cream. If kept at a lower degree, it rises less quickly; if higher, the milk curdles, before you have time to separate the cream, which thereby contracts a sourish taste. In order that a dairy may always maintain this temperature, it should be a little subterranean and vaulted. This arrangement is most generally adopted in good dairies. It should be in a northern exposure.

The size of this establishment depends in a great measure upon the kind or manner of farming. In a country house, for example, a dairy of 8 or 10 feet wide, by 15 or 20 long, is sufficiently large. But when the dairy is made an object of speculation, the arrangement should then conform to the produce to be manufactured in it.

This leads us to consider the establishment of a dairy in three principal respects, viz. for the preservation of milk intended to be sold, for the making of butter and of cheese.

A dairy designed for a store-room for milk to be sold, does not require so much care, in its construction—the milk remaining in it but a short time. It is rarely vaulted; it is sufficient to be cool enough in summer, to preserve the milk until it is sold. It is generally a room placed near the stables or in the side wing of the house; it should always have a northern exposure, and adjoining a vestibule or small room appropriated to the untensils which are unemployed; and provided with a boiler and furnace for heating the water to wash them.

However, whenever the locality will permit, this room should be a little apart from that where the milk is kept, so that, in summer, the heat of the furnace may not injure the milk. The milk room is furnished with tables, placed against the wall, to hold the vessels containing the milk; it is generally about 9 or 10 feet wide within the clear, leaving between the tables sufficient room for use; its length depends upon the extent of the dairy.

A dairy used exclusively for making cheese should be composed of at least 3 parts. The first is the Dairy, or more properly speaking milk-room. The width we have previously mentioned—the length varies in the same way. It is generally vaulted.

The curve of the arch begins about 4 feet from the ground—so that its height under the key-stone should be from 8 to 9 feet.—The walls should be carefully rough cast and kept in good order, that no rubbish may fall from it—and they are whitewashed with lime. If the dairy adjoins no other building, and is but one story high, it is best to have it thatched or reeded quite thickly, and so as to lap over the sides. You may, in this case, fix a stove tube projecting one or two feet, to serve when needed as a ventilator.

Tables are arranged round the sides of the room; elevated about two feet and a half they are supported by brick or iron props; and when possible, by pillars of hard free-stone, which are best, as they are kept clean more easily. These tables should be of oak, and four inches thick; the outer surface is cut in longitudinal and parallel grooves, and slanted a little, to allow the whey from the cheese and the water to run off.

When it can be done, these tables are made of hard-stone; in expensive dairies they are made of marble. But, although these materials are preferable to oak, as they do not contract a sour taste, washing them should not be neglected, and should be done every day thoroughly, because the whey which remains upon it has a corroding effect which impairs them after a while. Above the tables are placed oaken shelves; they contain the utensils of the dairy, and the dry cheeses.

To be more solid, the floor should be made of stone flags, placed upon cement, and joined with mastic (or putty.) A double brick pavement upon mortar will however answer; it should be constructed with a proper slope to let the water run off; the duct is closed upon the outside, by an iron-wire grate, which is sufficiently close and strong to prevent any little gnawing worms from passing.

Water being daily necessary, a reservoir should be established near the dairy; if it could be contiguous to it, so that the water might be conveyed into it, by means of pipes with spigots inside, it would be a great saving of time. In this case the reservoir should be placed in such a manner that the sun could not reach it, and thus preserve the water cool.

The door should shut hermetically; towards the top a sufficiently large opening is contrived—which is closed in winter by a shutter; and in summer a frame is fixed upon it, and to which should be nailed a fine lattice-work, or rather a metallic cloth, to keep out the flies; outside of this lattice is placed a grating of iron netting, fine enough to protect it from the cats, rats and mice.

The aperture for the windows—fortified with iron bars, should be closed in winter by glazed sashes, or by shutters, and in summer by frames covered with a lattice like that of which we have just spoken, which should be perfectly closed. By means of this latticed frame, a cooling current of air can be obtained in summer which drives away all offensive smell.

The greatest cleanliness should be observed in a dairy. The milk should be washed up very carefully—wherever it has fallen—before it sours. No spider's webs, nor dirt of any kind should be allowed; in summer particularly the floor should be often washed: this should not however be repeated so often as to produce a constant moisture, which would communicate to the milk a mouldy taste. Wooden soled shoes, kept perfectly clean should be always at the door of the dairy for the use of those who enter it; that they may not bring in any dirt upon their feet.

The second room which forms the vestibule is exposed to the South, and protects the dairy from the heat of the summer. Shelves and brackets are placed all round to hold the utensils, which are dried there. It contains also a boiler upon a furnace, which serves as we have before said to heat the water for washing.

The third room is the cheese room.—A dairy intended for the manufacture of butter should have three rooms, like the cheese dairy—the third room containing the churn. If cleanliness is essential in a dairy where cheese is made, it is indispensable here. The least negligence in this respect produces serious injury. Every one knows with what facility milk is penetrated by the odors which surround it, and what a pernicious effect these may produce.

(To be continued.)

Things forgot in months past
Now do, at the last. *Old Poem.*

From the Southern Agriculturist.

RAISING DUCKS AND TURKIES.

In the Agriculturist of last year, appeared two articles, one on the best mode of raising ducks, and the other on turkies. Two seasons have since passed away, and the writer of this has been enabled to test the efficacy of those directions, and, in every instance that has come under his knowledge, they have been attended with perfect success. The directions for raising ducks were to feed them on animal food and keep them dry. Individuals, who have adopted this plan, have sent to our markets from 500 to 700 ducks of the finest kinds, and they have had no diseases among them, and found no difficulty in raising them.

Two or three individuals who tried the experiment of driving their turkies, when young, to a distance from the house, where the greatest number of insects were to be found, and feeding and housing them in the manner directed in the Agriculturist, have stated that they have raised from 100 to 300 turkies, and have pronounced it to be a method which, of all others, they believed best calculated to be attended with success.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

PRODUCT OF WOOL.

The Philadelphia Price Current estimates the crop of wool in the United States at seventy-five millions of pounds. We think this amount is much overrated. The committee of the New-York Convention of 1831, to whom this subject was referred, estimated the crop of that year at fifty millions; and we then thought from much personal information on the subject, that the estimate was sufficiently high—the number of sheep being put down at 20 millions. Now at 2½ pounds each, the number must be 30 millions, to yield 75 millions of pounds of wool.

If the latter be correct, how great is the value of the property vested in the growth of wool in the United States. At the rates calculated by the very intelligent committee just alluded to, the aggregates would stand thus:

30,000,000 sheep at $2 each,	$60,000,000
10,000,000 acres of land to feed them, at $10	* 100,000,000
	$160,000,000
The capital then vested in the woollen manufactories was estimated at	†40,000,000
Fixed capital,	$200,000,000

The committee supposed that the whole number of persons employed in 1831, in the growth and manufacture of wool, the product of provisions and other branches of business directly dependant thereon, at 162,000; and that the value of the manufacture being 40 millions, $24,750,000 of that sum passed into the hands of the agricultural population, for materials and supplies, and labor of all sorts, and profits earned by them.

We regard this as certain, that the growth and manufacture of wool in the United States has a greater value than the growth of cotton.

* It is supposed that one acre of pretty good land is necessary for the feeding of three sheep throughout the year—and especially in the northern States, including New-York, where they most abound. The present number in the State just named is, probably, near 6,000,000. It was 3½ millions in 1825.

† And certainly has not increased since—and the persons directly employed by them at 50,000.

From the Baltimore Farmer & Gardener.

BNEE PLANT.

I feel confident the *Bene* plant would flourish and thrive wherever the okra and tomato are now raised, with this difference that the *Bene* thrives and grows best on a poor sandy soil, not quite strong enough for the okra. From the *Bene* seed the purest oil in the world is expressed. It is acknowledged by all foreign and domestic epicures, to whom opportunities have been afforded to try it, that it is superior to the finest olive oil, for all the purposes to which that foreign oil is applied; and superior in another important particular, it never becomes rancid—like Madeira, the older it is the better. Mr. Milledge, a former Governor of Georgia, sent a bottle of the *Bene* oil to Mr. Jefferson, or some other high functionary of Government, who unhesitatingly pronounced it superior, in *all* its qualities, to the olive. We only want a proper machine in Georgia to express oil from the diminutive *Bene* seed, to supersede in the course of a few years, the use of every other oil for domestic purposes. A visit from, with the 'cute' observation of, a citizen "away down East," would soon "find out the way," not only to enrich himself with a patent, but to receive the thanks and plaudits of the whole South.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

COAL.

The question is often asked, "which is the best coal, Lehigh, Peach Orchard, or Lackawana?" The answer to the question depends upon the manner and purposes for which it is used. For heating only, by the Nott or cylinder stoves, Lehigh is, beyond all question, the best coal. Broken small, it will ignite about as quick as any other; will afford a more intense heat, and last longer. After it is well ignited, it should not be disturbed. Left to itself, in a stove with a good draft, it burns to ashes, and of which it makes but little in comparison with Lackawana or Peach Orchard, and which if taken up carefully, will not make near as much dust as the former, and but trifling, if any, more than the latter. Broken quite small, it is a fine article for cook stoves with a good draft, and especially when used in the rotary stove. No anthracite coal will burn well without a good draft.—Although Lehigh does not make so much blaze at first as the other coals, yet as the heat it affords is so much greater and purer, it serves for cooking purposes equally well. These observations are made as the result of actual experiment. Owners of furnaces who have used the different coals in their works and given them a fair trial, acknowledge that with Lehigh they can get more and purer iron than with any other. Add to all this, this beautiful coal, at $6 50 per ton, is allowed by all who have tested it, to be the cheapest. A saving will be made in the use of all kinds of anthracite coal by covering it with a layer of pea coal after it becomes well ignited.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

We are not ready to add to the number of the remedies which have been prescribed for this painful disease, without a certainty that such addition will be valuable in practice. This certainty we are convinced will attend the remedy it is the object of this article to bring before the profession. It is a mixture of equal parts of the balsam of sulphur and spirit of turpentine. Six drops of this mixture may be given morning and evening, and the dose increased two drops a day until it produces stranguary, when the dose should be diminished a little and continued until the disease is removed. We have been recently informed of the good effects of this mixture in a great number of instances, and one very remarkable case has fallen within our notice, in which the disease in its worst form vanished before it in a few weeks, although the patient had been long using without advantage, the usual and other most powerful remedies for this troublesome and painful malady.

CURE FOR WEAK EYES.

Take a small lump of white copperas, say about the size of a pea; put it in a small phial, holding about two ounces of water; carry this in the pocket, and occasionally taking out the cork, turn the phial upon the finger's end, and thus bathe the eyes. This will positively effect a real cure in a short time.

APPLE TREES BEARING ALTERNATE YEARS.

Those who have had any thing to do with orchards, or who have paid any attention to apple trees, know very well that some trees will not bear a full crop every year. The cause of this is probably the exhaustion of the trees during the bearing year. In those years the tree hangs very full indeed—all its powers are put forth to bring forth and ripen such a heavy crop; and this expense of sap or other matter, so exhausts the system that it requires a year of rest to bring up its energies. This may or may not be the true cause; at any rate the fact is well known; and many who have good varieties of apples have regretted that they could not change this state of things in regard to particular trees, and have a crop every year. Mr. D. Longfellow, of Winthrop, well known as a successful orchardist, informs us that he has succeeded in changing this habit in a variety of Juneatings which he had in his orchard, which bore alternately. His manner of doing it, is this:

Having other trees which also bore alternately, but not in the same year with the Juneatings, he was convinced that engrafting the two others, the habit of one would counteract that of the other, and a 'nullification' of them be produced. Accordingly, on a bearing year of the Juneatings, he took scions from them, and engrafted them into stocks which would that year be barren. The result in the cases which he has tried, justifies the conclusion which he had drawn, and he has Juneatings every year.

Whether it is necessary that the scion to be engrafted should be taken from its parent on the fruitful year or not, we cannot say, or whether this system will be attended with similar result in all trees which bear in this way, or have barren and fruitful years, we are not able to say. It is, however, a subject worth attending to; and we should be happy to learn any facts from those who have had experience in these things.—*Maine Farmer.*

USE OF A PHYSICIAN.

I used to wonder, says a witty letter writer, why people should be so fond of the company of their physician, till I recollected that he is the only person with whom one dares to talk continually of one's self without interruption or contradiction, or censure; I suppose that delightful immunity doubles their fees!

COLLECTION AND DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

It is a saying sanctioned by the authority of Bacon, that "*knowledge is power.*" Of all the various sorts of power, enumerated by that great philosopher, this seems by far the most important. What gives one man any real superiority over another but the knowledge he possesses? What enables some individuals to produce abundant harvests,—to carry on a prosperous commerce,—to establish successful manufactures,—to excel in mechanism, or any other useful art, but the acquisition and judicious application of that knowledge in which others are deficient?

That the power and prosperity of a country depend on the diffusion of useful knowledge can hardly be questioned; and there is, probably, no art, in which a variety of knowledge is of more essential importance, than in that of agriculture. The extent of information necessary to bring it to any thing like perfection is far greater than is generally supposed. To preserve the fertility of the soil—to free it from superfluous moisture—to cultivate it to the greatest advantage—to raise its productions at the least expense—to procure the best instruments of husbandry—to select the stock likely to be the most profitable—to feed them in the most judicious manner, and to bring them to the most advantageous markets—to secure the harvest, even in the most unpropitious seasons, to separate the grain from the straw with economy and success, and to perform all the other operations of agriculture in the most judicious modes, require a greater extent and variety of knowledge, than might, at first view, be judged requisite.

But though a general knowledge of agriculture may be diffused over a great country, it is found by experience that it cannot be materially improved, unless by comparing the various practices which subsist, in different parts of the same kingdom. One district has been led to pay a peculiar and successful attention to one branch of husbandry, or, by a fortunate accident, some important discovery has been made in it, while other districts excel in other particulars of equal importance. Mutual benefit is derived from the communication of such local practices. Of this, the improved modes of paring by Elkington—the warping of land on the banks of the Humber—the drilling of turnips and potatoes in the northern part of the island, and the more general use of the threshing-mill, and various other articles of agricultural machinery, may be cited as examples.

The advantages that may be derived, from the result of those inquiries which have been carried on by the Board of Agriculture, in so far as regards the culture of arable land, may thus be briefly stated. The means have been explained, by which, in fertile districts, and in propitious seasons, the farmer may, on an average, confidently expect to reap from 32 to 40 bushels of wheat, from 42 to 50 bushels of barley, from 52 to 64 bushels of oats, and from 25 to 32 bushels of beans, Winchester measure, per statute acre. As to green crops, thirty tons of turnips, three tons of clover, and from eight to ten tons of potatoes, per statute acre, may be confidently relied on. In favorable seasons the crops are still more abundant; but even these average ones, spread over a large proportion of the united kingdom, would produce more solid wealth than foreign commerce could ever furnish. —*Sinclair.*

MARINER'S COMPASS.

A correspondent from East Bridgewater, (Mr. Samuel Rodgers,) has sent us a specimen of a temporary compass, to be used at sea, in case of accidental loss of compass. It may be made in this manner:—Take a piece of steel wire—a sail needle will do, after the point and eye are broken off: hold the middle of it over a lamp, till the temper is taken out; it then should be flattened a little in the middle, and a puncture made to keep it steady on the pivot: it should be bent a little in the middle so as to admit of its being balanced by its own gravity; charge it with magnetism in the usual manner; poise it on the point of a common needle and it will traverse freely, and point to the north. —*Centinel.*

STOCK.

I do not think that farmers in this vicinity pay that attention to improving the different breeds of their neat cattle which it would be profitable for them to bestow. And to what is this owing? Is it not to the sceptical conclusions which they have adopted concerning the practicability of the subject? The idea is prevalent that the breed is nothing, feed every thing; that this in fact is all that is necessary to make fine animals. But this is a very mistaken notion, and one which ought to be exploded. Good keeping is an excellent thing, it is readily granted; but it was never known to reduce bone or offal, or to produce any radical change in the animal physiology. It may serve to perfect the nature, such as it is, and this is all it can do; change it, it never can.

Those who affirm that their disbelief in this matter is derived from nothing less than their own experience, cannot, to say the least, I think, have enjoyed the benefit of an enlightened experience. Their mode of operations must have been defective, and the error probably lies in not conforming their practice to a rule, the observance of which in every particular is necessary to ensure complete success. It consists simply *in breeding from dams and sires of distinct blood, who possess themselves, and are descended from ancestors who possessed before them, the peculiar attributes and properties which it is sought to perpetuate in the progeny.* An adherence to this rule, so far as it is practicable, would be productive of results with which I am persuaded, farmers would have no reason to be dissatisfied. It is important always to know what is the proper course to be pursued; and in the present case, such knowledge may serve to guard us from two very common errors, viz. first that of breeding from near relatives, according to the "in and in" system, as it is called; and secondly, that of disregarding ancestry, and forming our expectations of the character of the progeny solely from that of the parents.

I cannot but think, were all farmers hereafter carefully to eschew those fatal errors, and to regulate their practice according to the foregoing suggestions, we might confidently anticipate a speedy arrival of the period when there would be no longer occasion for the old saw, "a good cow may have a bad calf."—*Old Colony Democrat.*

A hint to the rich. Mrs. Carter declares that giving money is a very inconsiderable part of charity; "but," she adds, "my wretched inactivity seldom allows me to do any thing more, and therefore I always feel it a duty to do in this instance what I can."

From the Boston Courier.

A CHRISTMAS TALE.

Entering our private room a few days since, we noticed on the table, a stone pot, of the capacity of about two gallons, with a clean bit of brown tow-cloth tied very securely over the top, and a card sewed thereon, bearing the following superscription:—"Editor of the Courier, Boston." "What, in the name of wonder, have we here," was our first and very natural exclamation: on which the clerk placed in our hands a letter—a beautiful sheet of straw-colored letter-paper, having a superscription similar to that on the card above mentioned. The contents afforded a specimen of chirography, which Mr. Bristow himself would not be ashamed to acknowledge. We will not attempt to epitomize the contents, for we are confident they would suffer by the process. Here they are in full, *verb. et lit. et punct. etc. etc.*

Mrs. "*Cobus Yerks*" has the pleasure to present her most respectful compliments to the Editor of the Boston Courier for the very kind and honorable notice he has taken of her dear husband's *recipe for making apple-sauce out of pumpkins.* And agreeable to his (the Editor's) suggestion, she herewith sends a pot of the "*rael genuine*" *pumpkin apple-sauce*—one half of which is, *bona fide*, pumpkin.

And she hopes, that after this testimonial of her personal regard—and after he has *proved it* by the best of experiments—a dish of it along with a turkey, duck, or chicken—or a spare-rib, sirloin or mutton leg—on a Christmas or New Year's day, he will, as he has promised, "give his opinion of its merits" to the public, in his usual felicitous manner.

And further, she would not consider herself entitled to the *bounty* he so kindly offered—a copy of the Courier *gratis*,—for she has been a *reader* and her husband a *paying* subscriber of his excellent paper for several years past. MRS. "COBUS YERKS."

Bernardston, Dec. 6th, 1834.

Now we think this is one hair slicker than any thing that our fashionable blue-stocking ladies can write, though we would not insinuate that many a farmer's wife in New England would not write as well.

But our pot of pumpkin apple sauce: It was carried home, and has proved genuine. The first day after its arrival it was duly honored, not only by the approbation of our little family, consisting, in round numbers, of fifteen, but also by the enthusiastic approvance of two or three gentlemen, who were providentially with us to take dinner. One of them, a bachelor, after eating of the delicious sauce, and hearing the letter of Mrs. Yerks, —which we read to the company for their edification,—inquired very seriously, if the lady had any daughters that were marriageable?—an inquiry which we regret it was not in our power to answer. The other, who is also a bachelor, and something of a chemist, and withal, pretty well acquainted with the domestic economy of our Yankee Farmers, said that so delightfully were the ingredients mingled and so happily were the respective flavors of each run into the other, as it were—the sweetness of the pumpkin subduing and mollifying the tartness of the apple, and the acid of the apple, imparting sprightliness and pungency to the saccharine heaviness of the pumpkin—that the delicious compound was like—like—nothing on earth, but PUMPKIN APPLE-SAUCE.

☞The recipe for making this new and economical article, will be found in the Courier of Nov. 22, under the title "GEOPONICS," which see.

See likewise N. E. Farmer, p. 146 of the current volume.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

CULTIVATION OF TREES FOR TIMBER.

Brief Observations on Preparing the Ground for Planting, on Pruning, and on the Cultivation of Trees for Timber. By Mr. George Burton.

It has been contended by some, that a well-prepared soil and good culture occasion a too hasty growth, and, consequently, the deterioration, of timber; and, by others, that the fibre of the wood is strengthened by a vigorous growth, and that the best culture will, with a suitable soil, give the best timber. Now, neither of these opinions is entirely correct; for, when the ultimate bulk of a tree is compared with that produced in the first twenty years of its growth, it is of little consequence, perhaps, to the converter [the manufacturer of the rude tree into forms fit for the use of the carpenter, &c.], if it is sound, whether it grew quickly or slowly, nor will that be inquired after; and the best culture does not affect the growth of the plant, perhaps, beyond that period, as the cultivated ground is then filled with roots, and the plant must thenceforth depend on the substratum for its support. I speak here particularly of the oak. But there are two points which make it desirable that a plantation should grow rapidly in its infant state: the first is, the satisfaction which the proprietor derives from seeing it thrive, as also from drawing a quicker return of profit by the earlier cutting down of the nurses; the second is of still greater importance, as a plant growing freely for the first twenty years is sure to give a greater length of stem than one that is stunted; as we find that those subjects, both in the animal and vegetable creation, generally arrive at the greatest perfection, which are well supplied with nourishment in their early state. Although timber may be harder and closer in the grain by a slow growth, and well suited for many purposes in common life; yet it is only on soils and situations that are favorable to free growth, that we can obtain trees of sufficiently large dimensions to be suitable for the various purposes of civil and naval architecture.

In every case, then, for the rearing of the best sorts of deciduous forest trees, a preparation of the soil, by trenching, is to be preferred where practicable; and the liberal use of the hoe, and even shallow digging in the winter, for three or four years after planting, will much benefit the plants: at the end of which period, if the plantation has gone on well, these may be discontinued, as the trees will then nearly meet. It is to be understood that the plants are to be put in about 4 feet apart, and not less than 3 feet, according to soil and situation.

Pruning will next become necessary: but here, as in the case of preparation of the soil, men are divided in their opinions, some recommending one mode, and some another; but all concurring in this, that the object aimed at is, to obtain tall, clean, and sound timber; and, certainly, no object is of greater importance to the interests of this kingdom.

The barbarous practice of cutting to within 1 foot, or less, of the bole, leaving stumps or snags, is now nearly exploded in theory; yet is grievous to see that it is still too commonly practised in most parts of the kingdom, to the no small injury of the timber: so difficult is it to get out of established habits, even when these are known to be pernicious. The present observations may, then, be limited to an inquiry as to the comparative merits of the close pruning and the foreshortening methods; or whether both may not be blended together in practice, according to circumstances, in order to obtain tall stems as free from knots and other defects as the case will admit of, in conjunction with the health of the plant, and the object of prolonging its growth to the longest possible period.

It may be observed here, that no branch, from the size of the finger upwards, can be severed from the trunk without a proportionate injury being sustained; decay to where the branch first had its origin being the certain consequence of removal: consequently, the larger the branch is at the time of pruning, the greater will be the injury sustained by the timber. This may be verified by inspection of the growing subject, even when the wound has been healed over for a few years, by boring into the part with a small auger or large gimlet; or by the converter, when the saw is applied. But, if the branch or shoot be taken off in its infant state, and when not more than an inch in diameter, the injury will be less in proportion; and, in fact, a small speck only (which is but of trifling consequence) will appear in the timber.

If a purpose cannot be obtained without some sacrifice, it is wise and prudent to adopt that plan which will cause the least: therefore, at the age of three or four years after planting, let a few of the largest branches be cut off close, and also any that may have become competitors of the leading shoot; being careful, however, not to remove too many in one season, but to leave a sufficiency to keep the plant in vigor, and to carry it forward with strength of stem in proportion to its height; for, unless a sufficiency of branches be left, this necessary end will not be obtained. This process ought to be performed annually; or, at most, every two years, when the shoots to be removed will seldom exceed an inch in diameter. The best time for this operation is in the spring, before the flow of the sap commences. It will not unfrequently happen that a strong shoot will present itself, which it may not be prudent immediately to displace, as it would leave the plant too naked in that part. In such case have recourse to foreshortening, taking off a third or a half down to a leader. This will check its luxuriance; and it may so remain for a year or two, when, the plant having formed more branches upward, it may then be cut off close. Thus proceed by degrees, as the tree gains height, until it reaches a point, where, from soil and situation, it ceases to advance: pruning is then no longer necessary; the head will form, and the tree will go on enlarging in girth so long as health and vigor continue.

In the foreshortening method of pruning, nature is partly left to do her own work; as the supporters of this system take it for granted that, when a branch is retrenched, it will gradually decline in vigor, and at last die and fall off, without any assistance of ours: but we are not yet told at what period we may expect this to take place. Until this is done, we proceed upon uncertain data; and, so long as the branch so foreshortened continues, so long must the defect of the presence of a knot remain; and, even at last, when decay takes place, some years may elapse before the remains fall off close to the stem; and even then the part has to be healed over, and a portion of decayed wood will still be left within the bole. The exclusion of light and air, by close planting, will do much to facilitate the end proposed by this plan; but to maintain the plant in a proper state, it must have space sufficient, so as not to be forced up too hastily.

There are, however, many cases where foreshortening may be practised with great advantage, as in hedgerow timber, where it is desirable to keep the head within moderate bounds; also in woods, where the undergrowth is in request as cover for game; and in places where copsewood is of more than ordinary value; as, by due attention to this mode of pruning, the head of the tree may be kept conical, instead of flat, and an equal extent of surface be presented to the atmosphere for the benefit of the plant. The foreshortening method should also be practised in all cases where it is wished to curtail or retrench rambling branches.

These leading points kept in view, they will embrace most cases connected with the rearing of timber, so as to render it tall in the stem, and as sound and free from other defects as circumstances of soil and situation will admit; so that, by close pruning generally, and foreshortening occasionally, they may be so combined as to produce the most favorable results.

It may here be remarked that the defect called wind-shakes, which is often imputed to soil, more frequently proceeds from trees being drawn up too weak when young, and afterwards suddenly exposed by the removal of all the underwood at once; which, from its being often permitted to stand uncut too long, increases the evil. The same defect is also produced, at a more advanced age, when part of a wood is cut down, by the sudden exposure of those which are left, to the effects of every blast. Another evil attends sudden exposure, from the cold acting on the sap-vessels and the sap, and preventing its propulsion or ascent, and, consequently, depriving part of the plant of the degree of nourishment which it had been accustomed to receive. Hence we see frequently dead-topped old trees, and stunted young ones, as also the evil of a profusion of small lateral branches breaking out from the trunk; which latter occurrence often arises, also, from injudicious and excessive pruning, which, as well as sudden exposure, ought to be guarded against, keeping in mind that prevention is better than cure. But, above all, as the principal cause of decay and rottenness in the stem is from injudicious lopping off of large branches, let that be avoided, except in cases where foreshortening or terminal pruning, for certain purposes, may be resorted to.

At the expiration of four years from the time of planting, if the plantation have prospered, and the plants be beginning to meet, it will be necessary to commence thinning: but this is shamefully neglected in too many places, often to the total ruin of the whole plantation. It is here taken for granted that the plants were put out not wider than 4 ft. nor less than 3 ft. asunder; that the nurses consist principally of larch, spruce fir, birch, and the Scotch pine, where the soil is light and the situation exposed; and in certain places, where soil and situation are suitable, and underwood is wanted as a cover for game, or for other valuable purposes, that the hazel has been freely planted: in general about three nurses to one principal will be a due proportion, probably the birch and larch may have taken the lead, and it may be proper to begin the thinning with them. No specific rule, however, can be given for this operation, as it will depend on the relative growth of the plants. The principals should always be kept clear, so that the branches of the nurses do not overhang or inter-

fere with them. As it will frequently happen that the removal of a nurse plant might expose the principal too much, in such case let such branches of the former as encroach upon the latter be foreshortened, or cut in, for the present, so as to give sufficient light and air, to the end that the plant may not be drawn or forced up unduly, and may possess a proper strength of stem to resist the winds and maintain itself in vigor. It will not fail to strike the reader, that plants may be left closer in exposed situations than in sheltered ones; sudden exposure, at all times hurtful, should be sedulously guarded against: hence an annual, or, at most, a biennial thinning, ought not to be neglected, so that the plants may enjoy as nearly as possible a uniform temperature, by which they will be kept in a constantly growing state. This process being regularly carried on for fifteen or twenty years, the whole of the fir tribe will be removed, except on spots where, from the occasional failure of other plants, it may have been proper to retain them, or on the outsides of the plantation, where they may be left for shelter or for ornament.

Thus, with due attention to close pruning in the early stage, and judiciously combining with it the terminal or foreshortening system (seldom removing more than one year's growth will make good), and foreshortening where necessary, keeping the heads of the principal plants clear, and taking care also that they do not suffer from the side branches of others, good timber, free from the common defects occasioned by injudicious management, may be expected, and will, in all cases, where the plant has been suited to the soil, be the result.

In the coniferous trees, or fir tribe, various opinions have also been given on the required management in regard to pruning. The great defect in the timber of this class of trees is the knot, which can only be obviated by pruning. But this requires to be done with much discretion. Even when planted thick by nature's hand, it is many years before the under branches decay and fall off: and in some of the species, after the branch has ceased to live, it will remain for many years as a peg, before it drops clean off, so that the wound may be healed over. If planted at 4 feet apart, and on suitable soil, in five or six years they will require the pruning-knife; and, as in the case of deciduous forest trees, care must be taken not to over-prune (which would injure the growth of the plant), never leaving less than 3 tiers of branches untouched, and in exposed sites 4 tiers may be left. If they are gone over every two years, it will not be necessary to take off more than two tiers of branches at a time; the best season for this operation is in the spring, some weeks before the sap is in motion: let it be done close and smooth, and continued until a sufficient length of stem is obtained. In thinning these plants, particularly in exposed situations, there is some danger, and it ought to be proceeded in with caution. These trees having thick tops, long stems, and being shallow-rooted, the wind acts upon them with great force; and when an opening is made, either by plants dying or by being injudiciously thinned out, much damage is likely to ensue. To keep the tops free from intermingling, yet not so much so as to introduce a current of air, is the safest practice. By thus proceeding, each plant, as in the case of deciduous trees, will have the means of fully imbibing by its leaves, and perspiring away the crude part of the sap to make room for a succession. Having guarded against the wind by a moderate thinning, it becomes expedient also to attend to the outsides of the plantation, to prevent its inroads there, by leaving the outside plants unpruned; which will not only give warmth and security, but will present a better appearance, by concealing the naked stems within.

The leaves of trees seem destined by nature to perform two essential functions: first, strongly to inhale, during hot weather, moisture from the atmosphere during the night, in order to repair the waste occasioned by the perspiration of the preceding day; and, secondly, to receive the juices propelled to them from the root, and, as secreting organs, to prepare and elaborate the sap so received, to fit it for the support and enlargement of all the woody parts of the plant. Hence every branch, according to its size, after appropriating to its own use what is necessary, sends down the residue to the stem and roots for their enlargement, as well as for the multiplication of the roots; which may be proved from the roots of every tree being in the ratio of its branches. Thus every part of the plant acts and reacts: the branches are augmented by the roots, and the roots by the branches.

Pontey and some others consider that the principal use of the leaves is to attract the sap upwards; and that tapering stems are occasioned by branches obstructing the ascent of the sap, and also applying it to their own use; thus preventing the enlargement of the stem upwards: so that, according to their ideas, if the lower branches are removed, a greater portion of sap will go to the enlargement of the stem above. The author of these observations believes the reverse to be the fact, and that the branch, according to its size and vigor, administers to, and increases the size of the bole, below its insertion; and hence, from the uppermost to the lowest branch, the tree will be tapered, not because the sap is obstructed in its ascent, but because the bole is better fed below by the prepared sap from the branch or branches, which is constantly descending and contributing to its enlargement, like tributary streams pouring into a river; thus, by removing the lower branches, the stem becomes less taper, because a part of the supply of prepared sap is taken away, and a proportionate enlargement of the lower part of the bole is prevented.

ARCHITECTURE.

FARM BUILDINGS.

The first object when a new set of farm buildings is to be erected, is to fix on a proper situation, which ought to be as near as possible to the centre of the farm, more especially if it be arable. Nothing can be more preposterous, than to continue the old system of having the farm-houses placed in villages totally detached from the farm; a plan which originated from the want of domestic security in feudal times, or the dread of foreign invasion. If the farm buildings are placed at the corner of a large farm, a part of the land will probably be neglected—less manure will be sent to it—the expense of cultivation will be materially increased—the strength of the horses or oxen will be uselessly wasted in going backwards and forwards; and the remote parts of the farm, will be left in a state of miserable pasturage; or when occasionally broken up, the crops will necessarily be inferior to what they would have been, under a different system.

It is sometimes assigned as a reason, for not having the farm-houses and offices in a central situation, that at another part of the farm, a better command of water can be procured for family use, and for the farm stock, or for driving a threshing mill, by which a great saving in the labor of horses or cattle is secured. That, however, is only an exception to the general rule, for it may be laid down as an axiom, "that the farm-house and offices ought to be placed, as nearly as possible in the centre of a farm."

Where the circumstances of the case admit of it, the farm-house should front the south; for by this means it is less exposed to the cold northerly winds. The farm-stead should be placed on a well aired and dry spot of ground; and, if it can be had, an elevated situation is always preferable. This is not only the most conducive to health, but an advantage of considerable importance is obtained, namely, it puts in the power of the farmer, to see what is going forward in every direction.—Where the house, on the other hand, is built in a low and humid spot, the crops of the occupier, however dry and well conditioned when brought from the field, will soon acquire a softness, and perhaps mustiness, very injurious to the value.

In the construction of the dwelling-house, utility and not ornament ought principally to be kept in view. At the same time every builder of taste, in fixing on the site and plan of a new farm-house, and out-buildings, ought certainly not entirely to overlook the embellishment of the country. It is disputed, whether the house ought to have either wings, or a lean-to behind, or whether the whole should not be under one roof. Many think that a house of three stories, the kitchen half sunk, is the driest, the cheapest, and the most convenient. Others prefer having the kitchen in a wing, attached to the house.

A farm-house ought not only to be convenient, but should have such a degree of neatness and uniformity that an idea of comfort and happiness may be given. It should have a little plat of garden ground or shrubbery either before or behind it. In the latter case it is placed more distant from the effluvia of the dung-hill. In the former the out houses, laborers, and cattle are more immediately in sight. The windows should be large and the sashes placed rather nearer the outside of the wall than is usual; because, if wet, they will in that case, sooner become dry. The house should be at a moderate distance from the other farm buildings, not only for the sake of purer air, but the risk of setting the buildings on fire, by sparks from the chimnies of the house may be avoided. This is another argument in favor of placing the garden between the house and the farm buildings.

Many an industrious farmer has obtained the character of being a bad husbandman, from having been unguardedly led to exhaust his capital so much on buildings, as to disable him from applying an adequate proportion of it to the purchase of proper stock or to the cultivation of the soil. And it may be laid down as a maxim, that though a farmer is well entitled to accommodations, in proportion to the size and produce of his farm, yet to erect these on a larger scale than circumstances require is wasteful prodigality. Above all, increasing the expense by making ornamental erections cannot be too cautiously avoided.

During the present year there have been erected in Philadelphia 361 new buildings, among them are 100 dwelling houses, 215 stores, and 2 churches. In 1833 the number erected was 452.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, 1834.

For the New England Farmer.

SEA WATER FOR MANURE AND BURNING CLAY.

Mr. Editor—As the New England Farmer is, by common consent the medium through which all questions on agricultural subjects are proposed, by persons in want of information, permit me to make the following inquiries, and to solicit answers.

1st. Has Sea Water been used as a manure in this part of the country? And if it has, with what effect?

The Farmer's Assistant recommends sea-water as a manure, worth "driving into the country at the expense of 1000 a mile." If it is in fact thus valuable, why is it not generally used? Many thousands of acres on our indented sea coast, might be manured with it at small expense.

2d. Has Burnt Clay been used as a manure, and with what effect?

Almost every farm has clay within its limits, and if clay can be converted into manure, with small expense, the knowledge how to prepare and use it, will be of immense benefit to the farming interest. The method of preparing Burnt Clay mentioned in the Farmer's Assistant, of "taking small billets of wood, or faggots of brush, and pile them up in the form of a sugar loaf three or four feet high," I should suppose could not burn much clay, or require "watching day and night," the quantity of wood would be so small. J. B. T.

By the Editor. We do not remember to have seen any late notices of the use of sea water for watering plants, nor as manure. Dr. Deane observed in substance that potatoes received much benefit by being watered with sea water, about two quarts in a hill, it being one hour's work for one man to water one hundred hills at that rate. The crop was half as much again as in the same number of hills adjoining. The water was applied to the sod just after planting the sets, which Dr. Deane supposed to be the best time of doing it, as there can be no danger of burning the young shoots, as the salt will be mixed with rain and the moisture of the earth before the shoots are produced. The same author mentions a piece of flax, which was in the month of June very short and yellow on one side of the piece; but of a good color on the other and much taller. This induced the owner to water the poor side from the sea. In ten days it was equal in length and color with that on the other side, though very little rain fell in the time. At pulling, the watered side was evidently better than the other. These experiments were made in a clayey soil.

In a sandy soil, watering the ground where French turnips had been just sown, had an excellent effect. Though it was a spot where the turnips had been destroyed by insects for several years successively, they generally escaped this year. Not more than one pailful was applied to a drill row two rods in length, wetting the ground over the seeds soon after sowing.

Sea water applied to tender plants most commonly proves too strong for them if applied when the ground is dry. But if it be wet the strength of the sea water is abated by mixing with the moisture in the soil before it is taken up by the roots, as Dr. Deane asserted that he had found by experience seeds bear the application of sea water better than young plants.

Sea water, besides common salt is impregnated with several other substances which probably produce an effect on vegetation. Among these are Glauber's salts (Sulphate of soda), Epsom salts (Sulphate of magnesia), Muriate of magnesia, called bittern by those who manufacture salt from sea water; besides animal and vegetable matters, held in solution, which, no doubt, contain food for plants.

If, however, sea water or common salt are used for manure it should be in small quantities. They cannot be said to constitute the food of plants with any more propriety than we can say salt, pepper or spices are food for animals. These condiments, or sauces in small quantities, are useful to *season* the food of animals; and salt, plaster, and some other mineral manures likewise, in small quantities season, or qualify the food of plants to become a part of their substance. If sea water were a powerful manure we should suppose that there would be no barren beach or barren shore within the reach of tide-water; but that the flux of the sea would fertilize soil like the wash of a cow-yard. We have, however, but little confidence in our own opinion on this subject, and should be happy to learn that of any of our friends and correspondents, who have any practical knowledge of the effect of sea-water as a fertilizing application to soil.

Burnt Clay. With regard to burning clay for agricultural purposes, the following is extracted from "*Essays on Field Husbandry*," by the Rev. Dr. Jared Elliot.

RECEIPT FOR BURNING CLAY.

"Any sort of clay will do for ashes, but that of reddish color is accounted the best for that purpose.

"Dig your clay with a spade, in spits of the bigness of ordinary bricks; dig two, three, eight, ten or twenty loads of clay, more or less, as you please; take small billets of wood or faggots of brush, pile them up in the form of a pyramid or sugar-loaf, three or four feet high, then take these spits of clay, after they have dried in the sun, surround your pile of wood with them, laying them close to the wood, and laying them one upon another, till you have enclosed your pile of wood, only leaving a hole on the side to put in the fire, and a hole on the top to make a draught; then surround again with spits of clay from top to bottom as before; and then again a third laying in the samo order, then kindle your fire. When it is well on fire, stop up the holes with clay, the innate fire will heat the clay till it grows so hot that you may put en wet clay in great quantities; but you must mind and not put on clay so fast, or lay it so close as to put out your fire, for if pou do, you must begin all anew. If you desire to burn as much clay as that the heap grows so high that you cannot reach to lay it up, you may build a stage with boards, by which you may advance to as great a height as you please. The pile must be watched and tended night and day till it is fairly burnt."

The author of the book from which this receipt is taken, very much recommends clay ashes, and states that forty bushels of these ashes make a full dressing for an acre of land. The operation of burning clay for manure, though in some respects similar, is still very different from that of paring and burning the sods and turf of a verdant soil. In burning the turf of a soil vegetable matter capable of becoming food for plants, is decomposed and given into the atmosphere, in the forms of certain gases, such as carbonic acid gas (fixed air), carburetted hydrogen gas (inflammable air mixed with carbon, or coaly matter). But in burning clay, without turf, manure is manfactured from the clay, which without being burnt would answer no good purpose as food for plants. [*To be continued.*

Campbell, the poet, has arrived at Algiers, and was presented to the governor, Count D'Erlon, on the 27th of October. It is said to be the intention of Campbell to study the literature of the country. In this we think he will have a wild goose chase, as the Bedouin Arabs are not very remarkable for their belles-lettres.—*Merc. Jour.*

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER,
And Gardener's Magazine.

The first No. will be published to-morrow, and those gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the work and wish to commence with the Vol. will please forward their address. Those at a distance who cannot see the work to judge of its merits, by ordering and receiving the first No. if not desirous of continuing it, shall by sending it directed to "N. E. Farmer office," have their subscription discontinued and no charge made.

Geo. C. Barrett.

Boston, Dec. 31.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held at their room, on Saturday, December 27th, 1834—E. Vose, Esq. presiding.

The chairman of the committee, to make a report in relation to Mount Auburn Cemetery being absent, further time was given them to make their report.

On motion of George Bond, Esq. it was voted, that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Saturday, Jan. 3d, at 11 o'clock, at such place as the Secretary pro. tem. shall designate.

Voted, That notice of this adjournment be given in the usual manner, and also to every member of the Society, residing within this Commonwealth, through the Post office, stating that the object of the meeting is to act on a proposition to transfer all the interests of the Horticultural Society in the garden and cemetery of Mount Auburn, to the proprietors of lots in the cemetery, and also to act on such other business as may come before them.

Voted, That in case the committee on the subject, should agree on a report seasonably to lay it before the adjourned meeting, that they cause five hundred copies of the same to be printed, for the use of the members.

Adjourned. CHS. M. HOVEY,
Rec. Sec. pro. tem.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 27th, 1834.

From Mr. Manning—Conway, Mela Carla, Wine, Passe Colmar.

From Messrs. Hoveys—Russet apple. This apple was one of the first we have tasted this season, being very rich and highly perfumed, much resembling a Passe Colmar pear. For the Committee,

SAM'L. POND.

The committee on fruits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, are requested to meet at the Horticultural Rooms on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, on especial business. For the Committee,

SAM'L. POND.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Late accounts from Sir Isaac Coffin, received at New Bedford, state that he was confined to his bed with illness, at Cheltenham, (Eng.)

The thermometer at Thomaston, on the night of the 14th inst. was depressed to 15 degrees below zero—at Calais to 18 degrees—and at Franconia N. H. to 22 below.

The Court of Common Pleas at Ipswich, adjourned on Tuesday last. Ira D. Meservey was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, for passing a counterfeit bill to Mrs. Wallis, in this town.—*Salem Gazette.*

A Syren. Le Chameleon, a new French weekly paper, states that a fisherman, at St. Valerysur Somme has caught one of the fish anciently called syrens. It is a kind of seal, with the head and breast of a human form, so that when half out of the water it exactly resembled a woman.

Among the Almanacs for 1835, is the 'Comic Almanac,' with illustrations by Cruikshank; also among the Pennys is the 'Hat Almanac,' 'Paragon Almanac,' &c.

The Duke of Wellington is now first *pro tem.* Lord of the Treasury, Sec'ry of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, First Lord of Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secretary at War, and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests! He will continue to act in these manifold capacities, and in any other, we presume, that may be deemed necessary, until Sir Robert Peel, who has gone to Italy, returns. The choice of any office in the Government, including the Premiership, is reserved for that all important personage. It will probably be a fortnight before he can arrive in England, and till then, at least, the Duke will remain the sole responsible Minister of the empire. This state of things is, we believe, unprecedented.

A Polyglot.—Mrs. Lucotha Minerva Candacie Cyrene Celecia Cotterell lately brought her petition before the Legislature of Missouri for a divorce from Henry Miles Cotterell, Esq. We think not only that the Legislature should grant the divorce, but that the Attorney General should prosecute Cotterell for *polygamy*. We haven't heard of such a Harem since the days of Solomon, King of Israel.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Alexandria (Lou.) Nov. 26th.—We have seen a letter, bearing date of the 25th August last, addressed by Stephen F. Austin, to some of his friends in Texas.

At the time of writing the letter, Austin was confined in prison at Mexico, and there was little prospect of his speedy liberation, as the charge upon which he was detained as a prisoner is no less than high treason, for which he must be regularly tried before the proper tribunal of the country. He says Santa Anna, the President, is friendly to Texas and to him, and would have set him at liberty before this time, if it had not been for the influence of certain persons in Coahuila and Texas, who have represented him to the President and Congress, in a very unfavorable light.—*Intelligencer.*

Jamaica Nov. 28th.—The great matter for speculation, is the conduct of the *apprentices*, the late slaves; and on this question the Governor and Legislature of the island are clearly at issue.

A committee of the legislature has had under examination a large number of property holders, as to the effects of the new apprentice bill. It seems to be the opinion, that under some kind of management the system might have succeeded; but under existing circumstances there appears no hope of success, and the cultivation of sugar must be given up.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELIAB STONE BREWER intending to make a new arrangement in his business will sell his stock of Silk Goods at very reduced prices, viz:

20 Pieces Blk. Gros de Naples (slightly spotted) at 25 cts. per yard—15 do. perfect, 2s. do—25 do. Superior Satins Levantines, 3s6. do.—10 do. do. 3s.—6 do. Rich Striped do. 3s.9.—40 do. Rich and Superior Col'd Poult de Soies, 3s.—30 do. do. (spotted) 2s.6.—25 do. Heavy Blk. Sinchaws from 2s.6 to 3s.6. 25 do. do. Sarsnets, from 2s. to 2s.6.—100 Dress Patterns Fig. Black Canton Crapes at 6s. per pattern—50 do. do. to match, 7s.6—50 do. do. Brown, 7s.6—50 pieces Black Canton Crapes at 1s. per yard—20 do Heavy Blk Turk Satins (4-4 in width) 6s. 5 do. do. Italian Lustrings 5s.—10 do. Common do. 3s.—10 do. Fig'd and Plaid Sarsnets, 2s.6—20 do. Grecian Shallys of superior fabrick and figures 3s.9—a few pieces Foulards at 5s. Also, Blk. Brown, Green, Lt. Blue, Pink and yellow Satins.

No. 414 Washington-street, Dec. 27th, 1834.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A FEW Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by GEO. C. BARRETT, 51 and 52 North Market street. aug 13

BREMEN GEESE.

FOR sale, a few pairs of fine Bremen Geese by
GEORGE C. BARRETT.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

THE above publication is continued with improvements by the Subscribers, and is devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture and Rural Economy.

The work is printed with a new and elegant type and good paper in a *quarto* form; paged, making a volume of 416 pages a year, to which a copious index is furnished gratis.

The value of the Farmer will be enhanced by an increased correspondence with scientific and practical cultivators, and with notices of experiments and details of facts connected with Agriculture and its kindred branches of Gardening, Orcharding, &c., and will be made worthy a place in the library of every Gentleman and Farmer.

Subscription price is $2.50 per annum in advance.

THOS. G. FESSENDEN,
GEO. C. BARRETT.

BOSTON, Dec. 1834.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEEDS.

JUST received at the New-England Seed-store 51 & 52 North Market-street,

A quantity of fresh and genuine White Mulberry-seed, from one of the greatest Mulberry Orchards in Connecticut, warranted new and good, directions accompanying each package.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

Dec. 31, 1834.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 27th day of January next, will be sold at public Auction at the house of Dexter Brigham, Innholdar in Westboro', at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described property belonging to the Estate of the late Charles Parkman, viz:

The Bellows Farm, so called, situated in the easterly part of Westboro'. containing about 60 acres.

The Warren Farm, so called, situated in the northerly part of Westboro', containing about 40 acres.

The Hardy Farm, so called, situated in the westerly part of Westboro', containing about 80 acres.

The Ball Pasture, so called, situated in the southerly part of Westboro', containing about 50 acres.

Also,—Two Dwelling Houses, with about 2 acres of land, situated near the old Baptist Meeting-house in Westboro'.

Also, A new two-story Dwelling House, with half an acre of land, situated near the Meeting-house in the centre of Westboro'.

For further particulars, application may be made to either of the subscribers.

CHARLES B. PARKMAN,
GEORGE DENNY,
CHARLES P. JONES, } Executors.

Westboro', Dec. 22, 1834.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

200 boxes very thick—for sale by LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchant's Row. 1m sep 3

HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

For Sprains, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old strains, Stiff joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that are strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.; also for Glandular swellings of the Throat.

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints; the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price of large Bottles one dollar, small do. 75 cents. o29

FARM WANTED,

—Within 25 miles of Boston on a lease for 5 years—containing not less than 100 acres—one on the sea coast would be preferred. Address B. M. at N. E. Farmer office, post paid.

dec 3 6t

SMYRNA SPRING WHEAT.

JUST received a few Bushels of the above kind of Wheat which will be found a valuable variety, having been tried two years in New-England and yielding 55 Bushels one year and 50 Bushels the second year to the acre. Farmers will please call and see it. GEO. C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

Corrected with great care, weekly.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,		barrel	2 50	3 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 50	1 62
BEEF, mess, (new)		barrel	10 00	11 00
Cargo, No. 1		"	7 50	8 00
prime,		"	6 50	6 75
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	20	22
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1,		"	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
skimmed milk,		"	2	3½
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	40	45
southern, geese,		"	36	40
FLAX, American,		pound	9	10
FLAXSEED, none,		bushel		
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash.	barrel	5 50	5 62
Baltimore, Howard str.		"	5 37	5 50
Baltimore, wharf,			5 50	5 62
Alexandria,		"	5 50	5 62
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	70	75
southern yellow,		"	65	68
white,		"	68	70
Rye, Northern,		"	80	82
Barley,		"	60	62
Oats, Northern,	(prime)	"	37	40
HAY, best English,		ton	18 00	19 00
Eastern screwed,		"	13 00	14 00
Hard pressed,		"	14 00	15 00
HONEY,		gallon	37	42
HOPS, 1st quality (new)		pound	10	12
2d quality		"	10	11
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		pound	9	
Southern, 1st sort,		"	7	8½
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,		"	17	19
" upper,		lb.	10	12
Dry Hide, sole.		pound	15	17
" upper,		lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		pound	27	30
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
LIME, best sort		cask		1 00
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, Mess,		"	13 00	
Bone, middlings,		"	8	8 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, (new)		bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top, northern,		"	75	87
Red Clover, northern, none		pound	8	10
White Dutch Honeysuckle		"	25	31
TALLOW, tried,		cwt	7 00	7 50
WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces,			60	65
American, full blood, washed		pound	50	58
do. 3-4ths do.		"	45	50
do. 1-2 do.		"	35	42
do. 1-4 and common		"	32	36
Native washed,		"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	50	55
1st Lambs,		"	40	45
2d "		"	30	33
3d "		"	23	25
1st Spinning,		"	35	40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	9	11
BUTTER, (tub)	"	14	17
lump,	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen	20	25
POTATOES,	bushel	37	50
CIDER, (new,)	barrel	2 50	2 75

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 762 beef cattle, 1250 sheep, and 125 swine. Several hundred sheep have been before at market.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Former prices were not supported. The cattle generally were very large and much better quality than they were last week. We noticed a few very fine say 5 taken at 31s and 10 at 30. We quote prime 28 a 29s 6d; good 25 a 27s; thin at 20s a 24.

Sheep—We noticed one lot ordinary taken at 8s; also lots good at 12s 13s and 14s. Wethers at 18, 19 6d and 20s.

Swine.—One lot was sold at 4 for sows and 5 for barrows, at retail 5 for sows and 6 for barrows.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

Just received and for sale, at the New England Seed Store 51 & 52 North Market street—

1000 lbs. White Dutch Clover in prime order, and far superior to American Seeds, at reduced prices. sep

NOTICE.

GREEN HOUSE FRAMES and SASHES,—about five hundred quare feet.—Also a quantity of pots. For sale. Apply to G. C. BARRETT, N. E. Farmer Office. Nov. 12.

New Year's Address

OF THE CARRIER OF THE

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Once more his annual compliments
The Farmer's Carrier presents;
With all due deference lays before ye
That metrical salutatory,
Which custom's arbitrary sway,
Imposes every New Year's day
On us newspaper proveditors,
The representatives of editors.

But could your rustic rhymer climb
To top-notch of the true sublime,
And cap the climax of invention,
Above all human comprehension,
His high heroics would be vain
As horn-pipe harp'd to hurricane;
Or "hush my dear," when tempests rise,
And blend the ocean with the skies.—
For nothing can attention fix,
'Mid the dire din of politics,
Save ranting rigmaroles, and rigs
Of tory partisans and whigs;
And stuff so hissing-hot with slander,
A fire-king, or a salamander,
Or fiery dragon scarce could swallow it,
And not annihilation follow it.

We can't exactly see the use
Of all this terrible abuse,
Which threats all character to sweep
To one vast ignominious deep.
Though formerly, we must confess,
We dealt in that line, more or less.
Now older grown, and, we hope, wiser,
We're chang'd from satirist to adviser;—
Rarely attack a knave or noddy,
But quite the friend of every body;
We would, and would have every man do
To all men all the good he can do.

Our politicians might contrive
To skin each other, all alive,
And not exhibit such atrocity,
Such catamountain-like ferocity,
As that which darkens some displays
Of party rancor, now-a-days.

Suppose old daddy John Bull's minions
Should publish strictures and opinions
About Americans, like those
Our own belligerent prints disclose;
The universal Yankee nation
Would raise a shout of execration;
All our newspapers and reviews
Would in their turn old Bull abuse,
And call this just retaliation
Of villainous vituperation.
Thus either party would acquire
An ugly knack at spitting fire
Like fighting dragons at each other,
When each should find in each a brother,
Whom nature meant and still intends
Should be pre-eminently friends.

Amendment, if you would produce,
Do not attempt it by abuse,
Mankind are like the quadruped,
Which won't be driven, but may be led;
And that way wilfully will wend
He knows his driver don't intend.
Just pull him, by the tail, of course,
He goes ahead with all his force.
Such is the most expedient plan
Of managing the biped man;
What Johnson phrases objurgation,
Rarely effects his reformation,
And if his passions once take fire
He overacts the swine entire;
The wrong way if you stroke his bristles,
They're sharper than the pricks of thistles,—
Accost him as you would a beauty,
And pride will lure him to his duty.

Though we abominate the tricks
Of partisans in politics,
We wish all men, in all conditions
Were well informed as politicians;
All men of minds and morals good,
Their rights and duties understood.
If national affairs go wrong,
Our liberty will be a song,
A reminiscence of past times,
Known but in records and in rhymes,
A mirror, shewing us what we
Have been, are not, but ought to be.

We therefore ask, this new year's day,
A syllable or two to say
About our politics, but then
Will speak of principles, not men:—
Will not pretend to say who's right,
Whig, Anti-mason, Jacksonite,
Nor who would turn the nation "up-
Side down, to put themselves a-top,"—
But would a word to him impart,
Who has the people's good at heart,
The upright, conscientious man,
Who scorns to be a partisan.

That man will mostly miss his mark,
Who lets his gun off in the dark,
And he will often do the same,
Who fires without first taking aim;
The freeman, therefore, who does not
Know who is who, and what is what,
From ignorance or laziness,
In public matters goes "*by guess*,"
Is no more fit to cast a vote
Than if he were an ass or goat.
Should demagogues or tyrants reign,
He has no business to complain;
No, let him try to be content
With what he tried not to prevent.

Freedom's a science, has its rules,
Which should be taught in all our schools.
Knowledge alone can guarantee
A people's rights and liberty,
As indispensable as light,
To exercise the sense of sight.
There is a maxim, such as this,
To wit, that ignorance is bliss,
But then the adage ought to be
That ignorance is misery,—
Pain, poverty, atrocious crimes,
Which stain the annals of the times:
And is itself a crime, I trow,
When, what you know you ought to know,
You won't concern yourself about,
Nor take the trouble to find out:
You shut your eyes, lest you should see, so
If thou art ruin'd mote it be so.

Let Freedom's votaries apply
A watchful, scrutinizing eye
To all and each, in every station
Of trust and profit in the nation.—
Teach dealers in dishonest tricks
There's rectitude in politics;
That rogues in public life are worse
Than one who takes his neighbor's purse,
Or stabs, or poisons, now and then
A man, or half a dozen men.—
For when a crime's of public nature
The extent of injury is greater,
Though oft committed with impunity
Is felt throughout a whole community;
Sometimes involves in its relations
The peace and happiness of nations.
Let candidates for public station,
To honesty add information,
But deal as little as you can
With what is call'd a *cunning man*,
Cunning, (a poet said) supplies,
In fools, the place of being wise;
And true, the would-be subtle elves
Always at last out-wit themselves.

Let this be then a general rule—
That every cunning man's a fool,
Not fit to hold, a single hour,
The lowest place of trust or power.
Make honesty your indispensable,
Hold all intriguing indefensible,
Your favor will present a real
And most effectual ordeal.
And merit find in your regard
Its most appropriate reward.

We wish the sovereign people may
Most sedulous attention pay
To each and every servant, sent
Our majesty to represent,
Men wise, and otherwise in station,
In the grand council of the nation.
We wish it could be made a crime
To talk forever, at a time,—
Eke out, as Sternhold us'd to say,
A speech forever and for aye,—
Drive every body from the Hall,
And say just nothing, after all.

All this, your Honors may opine
Is not exactly in our line,—
That this long, prosing dissertation
Is foreign to our occupation—
A Farmer's boy is not a statesman,
Yet dares admonish our first-rates men!
As if Columbian sages were
Children, entrusted to his care.
And that we show ourself, in fact
Not only minus as to tact,
But something somewhat smart and funny
Would win more favor and more money.

But since our farming population
Composes nine-tenths of the nation,
If ruling powers abuse their trust,
We Farmers suffer most and first;
Your Carrier for years has been
Devoted to their cause, why then
Who has a better right than I, Sir,
To act the part of their adviser.
A weighty office to be sure,
Though sine cash, no sinecure,
But with remarkable civility
We take its great responsibility.
And this Address we mean in fact
To be our first official act
In this our high important station
Of Counsellor throughout the nation,
To all employ'd with head or hand
To till Columbia's happy land.

And now, may't please your Honors, judging
Of what we have perform'd, in trudging
To bring you more than fifty times
Our Farmer, since last New Year's rhymes,
Your bounty surely must forbid
You not to grant a little *quid*
Pro quo to settle the amount
Of this our *running* small account:
We'll wish you then all happiness
That man can possibly possess.
The best allotment ever given
To mortals by indulgent Heaven.

Boston, January 1, 1835.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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